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For the first time in its existence the Cincinnati Enquirer is not accused of selling out the Democratic ticket.

yawping in Nebraska at the rate of seventeen speeches a day does not indicate his supreme confidence in a fusionist victory in that State.

plain that he voted against his friend Roosevelt a year ago and for Tammany's candidate simply because he was a cham-

The very large registration in Ohio, particularly in the cities, would indicate that the Republicans are going to vote. When there is a full Republican vote in Ohio there

Certain Kansas politicians are anxious to have it understood that they were potential Colonel Funston sent to the Philippines. Perhaps so, but they must admit that he did the fighting.

There is no consistency in those people who denounce the President for his Philiphim because he will not meddle in the affairs of the British and the Boers.

Some of the French-Canadian newspapers are protesting strongly against Canada being drawn into the support of British imperialism, and especially against the sending of troops to Africa. But the troops

Time and again the friends of plans to encourage the building of American ships to carry our products to market have been discouraged by the prompt outcries of those opposed. They should not be disconcerted now by unreasonable opposition.

The mayor of Decatur, Adams county, has rendered a decision holding the compulsory education law unconstitutional. It is a rare day when some justice of the peace or other petty magistrate cannot be found to hold any law unconstitutional

It is given out that the excess of treasury receipts over disbursements during October will be \$3,000,000. Considering the large pension disbursements during the month this is an excellent showing to those who wish all good things for the United States.

A soldier in the Philippines, writing to Kansas, says that the Filipinos under Aguinaldo are paid \$5 each for the ears of American soldiers. This seems incredible, but the writer's name is given. Still, we are told that leaders who do such things can establish good government.

What Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, can say of any one cannot harm him. He is one of the men for whom neither party has any respect. Repudiated by his own State, he seems disposed to be as venomous as possible so long as he lingers in the Senate without a party.

Senator Mason is beginning to hear from the Republicans of Illinois on his threat to resign if the national convention does not condemn the President's policy in the Philippines. The Chicago Tribune prints dispatches from more than fifty towns in Illinois indicating that his resignation would be entirely acceptable

It is said that orders have been sent through the War Department to General Otis relieving him of the responsibility for military operations in the Philippines and devolving it upon Generals Lawton and MacArthur, both of whom will probably be made major generals soon. The effect of such an order would probably be to add to the vigor of military operations.

The president of the New York Central Railroad says the company will invest \$15, 000,000 in rolling stock during the year, because it needs rolling stock to make earnings. The same official said: "I look for certainly three years of undimmed prosperity, not only for the granger roads, but for all freight carriers" Railway managers are not infallible, but they are not only able men, but have extensive sources of in-In this case they back their judgment with \$15,000,000.

The organization of the independent of operators in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to fight the Standard is as much a natural evolution of business as the Standard itself. The advantage of that powerful combina tion hitherto has been that it was able to strangle or crush all competition, but that condition cannot last permanently. It only a question of time when some combination will drive it to the wall or bring i The new organization, which it is said will locate one of its refineries in this city, may prove to be the Standard's successful rival.

General Henry, who will be buried in Washington to-day, had been all his life one of the best representatives of the many high-minded, conscientious and patriotic are officers in the regular army. Beginning as a graduate of the Military over, he was transferred to the Indian to attacks upon the President's Philippine country, where he was one of the most dis- policy. If the correspondent of the New ed of the cavalry officers who York Herald in Nebraska is to be believed, their forces.

fought Indians. He did not see much real | Mr. Bryan has expressed doubts as to the if there had been battle the accomplished an experiment. Ex-Governor Altgeld, who the best. He was made Governor of Porto | suspected of a desire to drop the silver issue been expected of the brilliant cavalryman, attack upon the Philippine policy. Mr. Altbut his is not the first instance in which | geld undertook to make a difference between able army officers, with years of experience, expansion, which he favors, and imperialism have displayed the highest qualities in the and militarism, which he abhors. The New ers who assail their country's honor and its interests to contemplate a character like that of Gen. Guy V. Henry. Arlington, the last resting place of so many gallant and faithful soldiers, is a fitting spot for the remains of the dead soldier.

OUR BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIA-TIONS.

The recent failure of a building and loan association in this city is made the occasion of a very unjust and injurious attack upon these institutions by the Marion Chronicle.

institutions of this kind than all the balance of the State, and poor people-the borrowing classes—have been swindled by them out of hundreds of thousands of dollars. We never heard of an honest Indianapolis building and loan association, nor, by the way, of an honest or responsible fire or life insurance company of Indianapolis. Even the fraternal organizations have ended disastrously. Hundreds of poor people have been robbed by them, and often under circumstances that were positively pitiful.

Coming from a respectable paper such a wholesale attack on the business methods and credit of this city is inexcusable. We have spoken of the embarrassment of the Reserve Fund Building and Loan Association as a failure, but the extent of the emdoing business in the State, of which 129 or mismanagement. In reality, the associadoing an exclusively local business are exceptionally sound. That the business has been overdone is , robably true, and some of the associations have not been as well managed as they should have been, but the failures have been few compared with the whole number organized, and there is n reason to doubt the solvency of any of the iness and professional men whose names are a guarantee of the honest and conservative management of any enterprise with which

The last report of the Auditor of State contains some facts regarding these associations, not only in this city but throughout the State, which, as a matter of justice all concerned and to an important branch of business, should be generally understood. It shows that the 446 associations which reported to the auditor during the year had an authorized capital stock of \$249,149,000 and \$86,078,307 subscribed and in force. They reported 76,139 investing members and 51,587 borrowing members. The total loans or mortgage security during the amounted to \$6,671,127 and the loans on stock security to \$1,187,885. The principal items of receipts during the year were: Dues on running stock, \$8,492,923; paid-up and prepaid stock, \$1,497,444; loans on mortgage security repaid, \$6,996,483; interest, \$2,229,378. The total receipts from all sources during the year were \$24,140,434. These figures convey only a general outline of the business, which is one of very considerable magnitude and importance to the people. The success of the associations, like that of banks, depends on the management, but, there is every reason to believe that, like banks, the cases of dishonesty or bad management are rare. The auditor says in his last report: "While the associations will perhaps be unable to continue the dividends that have been paid in the past, yet a well-managed building association affords a better earning for the small depositor than any other class of investment." The person making this statement, Hon. A. C. Daily, was himself a banker of long experience. The only fault the auditor finds with the present manageent is the tendency to defective boo keeping and imperfect reports, and to remedy this he recommends annual examinations by State authority. "Believing that such examinations would result in greater confidence in these institutions, which have the past proven so beneficial to the people." he recommends that the law be amended as to make them compulsory. The recommendation is undoubtedly a wise one The same reason that exists for the compulsory examinations of banks, national state and savings, applies also to building and loan associations. They have been immensely beneficial in past years, and with recent improvements in the system they should continue to be. The auditor says: "With the abolishing of the expense fund, better methods now prevail, and consequently much less danger of loss." Any statement reflecting indiscriminately on the solvency or management of those in this

reckless and mischievous. AN EXPERIMENT WITH MR. BRYAN. That there has been an understanding

city is not only without foundation but is

between quite a number of Democratic leaders and a class of men who are bitterly opposed to establishing the supremacy of the United .States in the Philippines to make anti-expansion or anti-imperialism, as they call it, the most prominent issue of the opposition to the Republicans is too evident to admit of doubt. There was more in the conference in Chicago than was given to the public at the time, but it has been developing during the past two weeks. The leaders of the anti-expansion movement undoubtedly had some consultation with the Bryan and other Democratic leaders with reference to making anti-imperialism the leading issue of the Democracy next year, instead of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Schurz and the anti-expansion clared that free coinage of silver was a much less peril than McKinley's policy of imperialism. It was also given out that the silver question should not be made a buffer for McKinleyism. On the other side, Mr. Bryan changed the matter and arrangement of his speeches. Anti-imperialism was put to the fore and emphasized, while his silver fad was made a secondary topic and minimized. To the surprise of most people, Academy in 1861, he was a gallant soldier Mr. Bryan has devoted the greater part of during the war for the Union. That war his speeches in Nebraska, the past week,

war with General Miles in Porto Rico, but | wisdom of the change, intimating that it is Henry would have done his part as well as has been denouncing all those who were Rico, and in that capacity displayed the from the prominence it had in 1896, astonhighest qualities of a conscientious and in- ished the country by going to Nebraska and telligent civil officer. This might not have | making a speech devoted exclusively to an discharge of duties involved in civil ad- | York Journal, the ablest supporter of Bryan

> in 1896, said last Wednesday: In casting about for a good issue on which o oppose the McKinley administration i s easy to see how Mr. Bryan should have been led to oppose expansion. Anti-imperi lism is good Democratic doctrine, and the Mckinley policy has so tangled up expansion with imperialism that in opposing one Mr. Bryan fell into the error of opposing the other. It was a mistake that will prove fatal if not corrected. How serious it is will be shown in the Ohio election two weeks hence.

The New York Journal very pertinently insists that expansion is a Democratic doctrine and should not now be opposed. Mr. Bryan's mistake has been in not recognizing a difference between expansion and anti-imperialism as did Mr. Altgeld. Doubtless to Mr. Bryan it is a distinction without Indianapolis has nurtured more thieving a difference. Consequently, when it was understood that the issue should be made against the President's Philippine policy, everything connected with it.

There is an old story to the effect that when some quacks desired to make an experiment with a nostrum they resolved to try it on a dog. The experiments which the Democrats are trying in Nebraska, Ohio and lowa recall the procedure of the other quacks. If flag-furling works well with the opposition to the President, as Mr. Schurz and others are sure it will, anti-imperialism as they ridiculously call it, will be made the issue and silver will be dropped from The fact that William Jennings Bryan is sociation has been placed in the hands of the platform of the next Democratic nationa receiver and its exact condition cannot be | al convention. But if, as the New York known at once. Even if it should prove a Journal predicts, anti-expansion shall be bad failure it would not at all sustain the | condemned by the voters in Nebraska, Iowa sweeping charges made by the Chronicle. | and Ohio on Nov. 7, what will become of The last report of the Auditor of State Mr. Bryan, who allowed himself to be put forward to try the experiment in his own litically. For that reason it is safe to assume that the Gormans, the Crokers, and the large number of prominent men in the party who feel that Mr. Bryan stands in the way of party success because of his fatal identification with silver, are praying that Nebraska may go Republican. They have set a trap for the idol of silver Democracy, and there is reason to believe that he has walked into it.

> Gunton's Magazine says that the mad rush of last spring to organize great combinations has passed over, and now the notable development pendent sugar refineries are meeting every move of their big competitor and stay in the market, with no sign of weakening. The bicycle trust, which recently reorganized with a reduced capital stock, finds rival trust in the form of three Western companies. A fierce conflict is going on beween the Carnegie and Rockefeller interests in the ore-carrying business on lakes. A strong company has been formed for the purpose of fighting the so-called tobacco trust and making money by so doing. All of which goes to show that it will be next to impossible for any combination of capital and plants to monopolize any leading industry. Abundant capital stands ready to engage in competition with any corporation which controls the volume and price of any considerable product.

On Saturday night the Marquette Club tional expansion, two speeches being made on each side. It was expected that the affair would end with the speeches, but at their conclusion a member offered the following:

Resolved. That the Marquette Club corlially indorses President McKinley in his letermination to restore order in the Philppines before discussing the form of a future government in those islands, and that we will loyally sustain him and uphold the hands of our gallant troops who are now fighting for the honor of the flag. The resolution was adopted without

dissenting vote, showing that the antiexpansion speakers not only had no following, but for some reason or other did not vote as they spoke.

The readmission of the New York Life clusion of the company was originally based on grounds reflecting on its management and on American life insurance companies generally. The matter has been the subject of a good deal of correspondence and was finally settled after a searching investigation of the affairs of the company by royal commission sent from Germany for the purpose. Perhaps such investigations by competent persons, getting their facts up many international questions.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Of Course.

"The third heat, which would have decided ubber but neck and neck?"

Etill a Mystery. "Do you remember what you said when

"Yes, I remember what I said well enough, but to this day I haven't figured out how I

came to say it.'

Imperfect Disguise. She-An imitation tramp called at the kitchen door this afternoon. He-How do you know he was an imita-

She - He carried a can that had held peaches, instead of a tomato can. The aptitude of woman's eye in noting de-

tails has long been observed. With Reservation.

"I'm goin' to put the farm in your name, Mandy," said the agricultural gentleman. "All right," was her response. "But before I do I want it understood

I'm to have enough out of the crops every

fall to buy my regular annual gold brick."

That was easily arranged, she being a sensible woman with a four-husband experience, and, consequently, not looking for Canada's Generosity. New York Journal. Canada's final proposition in the Alaskan

dispute is little short of humorous. Briefly

et, is willing to let us keep two if we will

A Holiday.

Skagway-always ours-in exchange for Pyramld Harbor-also ours. In other words, Canada, observing three dollars in our pock-

give her the third.

"Great Christmas," said Oom Paul, when he heard that Yule and White had combined

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Christian Science and Other Supersti-Several years ago Rev. Dr. Buckley contributed a series of articles to the Century Magazine on "Faith Healing and Christian Science, So-called." Subsequently these articles, with others treating of presentiments, witchcraft and other forms of superstition, were printed in a volume entitled "Faith Healing, Christian Science and Kindred Phenomena." This volume excited considerable discussion and is now reprinted under the title of "Christian Science and Other Superstitions." Faith healing and Christian Science are not, as many think, the same thing. Faith healers and Christian Scientists agree in rejecting all medical treatment, but in scarcely anything else. Faith healers acknowledge the existence of diseased conditions and also the action of remedies, while Christian Scientists deny both, affirming that the body, disease, the influence of medicine and death are all "delusions of mortal mind." Faith healers believe sickness to be the "work of the devil." Christian Scientists consider that theory a delusion. Faith healers pray to God-who they believe sent Christ into the world to destroy the works of the devilto remove disease, and they believe God will do this if, renouncing all dependence on medicine, they exercise faith in God alone. Christian Scientists, on the other hand, do not believe in prayer in the sense of asking God to do anything whatever. Mr. Bryan assailed the war policy and Faith healers assert that Christian Science is a baneful heresy, while Christian Scientists consider faith healers ignorant of the true meaning of Scripture and grossly superstitious. The subject is intelligently, though not exhaustively treated in this little work by Dr. Buckley. He recognizes the close relation between mind and matter and the effect of spiritual or mental influences in aiding the cure of diseases, though he does not fully indorse the theories either of the faith healers or Christian Scientists. "They will not be able," he concludes, "to displace either the skilled surgeon or the educated physician; for their arrogant and exclusive pretensions are of the nature of a 'craze.' Most sensible persons will prefer a physician who understands both the mind and the body." Perhaps the consensus of intelligent modern opinion was fairly wel expressed by Ecclesiasticus more than two thousand years ago. He wrote: "The Lord hath created medicines out of the earth, and he that is wise will not abhor them. My son, in thy sickness be not negligent, but pray unto the Lord, and he will make thee whole. Leave off from sin and order thy hands aright, and cleanse physician, for the Lord hath created him him not go from thee, for thou hast need of him. There is a time when in their hands there is good success. For they shall also pray unto the Lord that he would proswhich they give for ease and to prolong life." Tais is not found in the

Company.

canonical Scriptures, but it contains good

advice for both patients and physicians. Dr.

Buckley's book is published by the Century

Auld Lang Syne. This is the second series of the personal reminiscences of Professor F. Max Muller most eminent living Orientalists. years has been professor of languages at Oxseries of delightful volumes. The first one Oriental literature and philosophy. Singularly enough, the great English master of ons of the rivers, the mountains, the vallevs, the forests and the men and women of India, having never been allowed to visit earthly paradise, I have known for many years the beauty of its literature, the bold flights of its native philosophy, the fervid devotion of its ancient religion, and these together seem to me to give a much truer picture of what India really was and meant to be in the history of the world than the bazaars of Bombay or durbars of rajahs and maharajahs at Del-A peculiar feature of this volume, as of the first one, is the delightful manner in which the author weaves in strictly personal and biographical reminiscences with those relating to other people and affairs. in the first chapter he describes how e came to his first acquaintance with In-Before he was ten years of age he had visions of the wonderful land of dreams which his life interest was later to become absorbed. In the small German town of Dessau, where he was born and first went to school, nothing of course was known of India. But he got a little knowledge from pictures and books, and with his already active poetic imagination dreamed out the rest. One day, as he was sitting idly dreaming of the beautiful region, he was suddenly taken by the ear by his writing master and told to copy several pages dry matter. It related to India and simof the interest that was to make m the future editor of the Rigveda, the author of the history of ancient Sanscrift iterature and the greatest Indian scholar that ever lived outside of India. The present work consists largely of the author's Indian friends. sketches of their character and literary works and extracts from his correspondence with them. There are also several translations of Indian poems and a biography of Insurance Company to do business in Ger- the celebrated Vedas, the sacred book of the garding Oriental character, philosophy and literature, but the book is full of curious inormation and the author's style possesses peculiar charm. The present volume is hardly as interesting as the first one, which treats of European experiences and celeb-

but all who read that will wish to read this one, and for the student of Hindu ife and thought it has special interest. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. American Lands and Letters. This book, by Donald G. Mitchell, treats of the period from Cooper's "Leatherstocking" to Poe's "Raven;" and out of a full from original sources, would aid in clearing | mind he presents a running commentary on the personal characteristics of the authors of that time and kindly critical observations about their work. Many of them were his close friends, and his own literary growth was parallel with theirs. Haw-Emerson, Thoreau, Bancroft, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier-these and others "Ah! What else could you expect of the are the names he conjures with; and the result is a most charming volume that the lovers of books will greatly enjoy. For young readers it will be especially attractive, because of the stimulating quality it possesses, provoking their desire to read more of the authors to whom he directs attention. Here is a bit about Hawthorne, whom Mr. Mitchell met at Willard's Hotel in Washington in 1853, when they were both getting their appointments as United States consuls: "Mr. Hawthorne was then nearing fifty-

strong, erect, broad-shouldered, aiert-nis abundant hair touched with gray, his features all cast in Greek mold and his fine eyes full of searchingness, and yet of kindliness; his voice deep, with a weighty resounding quality, as if bearing echoes of things unspoken; no arrogance, no assurance even, but rather there hung about his manner and his speech a cloud of selfdistrust, of mal-aise, as if he were on the defensive in respect to his own quietudes, and determined to rest there. Withal, it was a winning shyness; and when-somewhat later-his joby friend Ticknor tapped him on the shoulder, and told him how some ad wanted to be presented, there was something almost painful in the bashed manner with which the famous author awaited a schoolboy's homage-cringing under such contact with conventional usage as a schoolgirl might. "Yet over and over it happened, that the

easy, outspoken cheeriness-like that of his friend Pike or of Ticknor-though of a total stranger, would drive on his shrinking habit, and inoculate him with a corresponding frankness and jollity. A seat adjoining his, for a day or two, at the hotel table, gave delightful opportunity for observation, nor can I ever torget the generous insistence with which he urged my going for a morning call upon the President (from whom he had already received his consular appointment); and the beaming welcome given by his old college friend. No one in search of political favor could have desired a happier introduction; and it did happen that the present writer was at that epoch-in view of some special historic studies-an applicant for a small consular post on the Mediterranean; and as the place had no pecuniary value, and was hence unsought, the path to it was made easy and flowery. "A certain familiarity with the routine of

social duties of the Liverpool consulate enabled me to give Hawthorne some hints, which were eagerly received. The possible calls upon him for speech-making at public (or private) complimentary dinners loomed before him, even then, in teriffic shapes. It would not, I think, be too much to say that these awful apprehensions cast a leaden hue over his official sky and over all his promise of European enjoyment. We all know now bravely he came out of such dread ex-

a Lord Mayor's Banquet. "Yet another and more notable subject of talk, I recall as we sat on a spring eventide upon a little balcony, which in those days sung out from the front of Willard's Hotel and gave easy view up and down of the sylvania avenue-then innocent of trolleys or of asphalt and swept on occasions with success which had attended the issue of his more recent books. Possibly the eagerness young and fresh admirer had put him into a warm communicative glow; possibly the chasse-ennul of a little glass of Chartreuse may have added to the glow. However this might be, there certainly came to his speech then and there a curiously earnest presentment of the claims of authors to public favor and to public rewards-whether of place or pension. 'Who puts such touch to the heartstrings of a people? Who leads them on to such climacterics of hope-of courage? Who kneads their sympathies and their passions in such masterful grasp? Isn't this a leadership to be reckoned with and to be recognized by something more than the paltry purchase of a few books of which the sublisher (though he be excellent good fellow) is largest beneficiary? Is it not time for a new shuffling of the cards-so that if a man can chant as Homer chanted and set a score of rhapsodies to the hymning of his song through the great cities of the land, he should still struggle on-blind and poor-There are many such portraits, together with critical estimates of the literary value

or serving as survivor to be ousted on the of the work of a group of authors who have made the literature of this country fa-The Brook Farm experiment is touched upon interestingly and there is a charming glimpse of the homeside of Horace Greeley. The illustrations are excellent, containing portraits, copies of many old and rare prints and facsimile copies of portions of letters and manuscripts. The typography, paper and binding are of the best. Scribner's Sons, New York, publishers.

East Tennessee and the Civil War.

This is an interesting contribution to

American history. It might fairly be called

from Virginia and North Carolina, who had ganized in 1772, under a written agreement known since as the Watauga Association They formed a written constitution, the first ever adopted west of the Alleghenies. These pioneers were an intelligent, lawabiding, God-fearing people, and in laying the foundations of civil government in East Tennessee they left a lasting impress, not upon their own time but upon poster-Beginning at this point the history of East Tennessee is followed down through the revolutionary war to the formation of the state government, its admission to the Union and the civil war period. The author, Oliver P. Temple, is a native and longtime resident of East Tennessee, formerly judge of one of the higher courts and thoroughly conversant with the subject. In describing the people and their characteristics he touches also on some of the physical characteristics of the country. Following is a pretty picture: "In the wonderful group of lofty mountains-fifty or sixty in number and all five or six thousand feet in height-in western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee, which render that region one of the most picturesque on the continear the Tennessee line, stands Grandfather mountain, in lofty grandeur venerable majesty. Just south of it. and by its side, in graceful modesty, rises Grandmother mountain, its queenly con-At the base of the former, on an eleplateau, within a radius of less than a quarter of a mile in diameter, three streams of water burst from the ground, all fresh and sparkling; the first, the Linnville, the source of the Catawba river, flowing southwardly into the Atlantic; the second the source of the New river, flowing northwardly into the Ohio, and the third, the source of the Watauga, flowing westwardly into the Holston and the Tennessee In the civil war of 1861-65 no part of the United States attracted more attention than East Tennessee. Its attitude in that con flict was wholly out of line with that of the other Southern States, exciting great admiration in the North and correspon animosity in the South. As the position of East Tennessee and its people was peculiar were the experiences that befell them The devoted friends of the Union there underwent great trials and sufferings. The object of the present work is to portray the history of the determined struggle Union and to set forth the unyielding constancy and heroic sacrifices of its people a splendid record of patriotic devo-The author writes from the standpoint of an evewitness and as an actor in the stirring scenes he narrates. The book contains much political as well as war history, and supplies a new and missing chapter of great interest to the history of the civil war. The volume contains about 600 pages and has a good alphabetical index. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Com-

It might be expected that the man who charged that the Confederate prisoners at Camp Morton during the war were allowed a book of 650 pages in which to make it appear that General Forrest was one of tainly no Confederate soldier was more odious to the North than General Forrest at the close of the war. That sentiment has been mitigated by time, but Dr. Wyeth throws no new lights upon Forrest's character that remove the earlier impressions. He was a brave, imperious and reckless man, who displayed great energy in the conduct of cavalry raids, but he never had any considerable independent command to show what he might have done. Yet, his eulogist. Dr. Wyeth, makes him one of the central figures of the war on the Confederate side. When there were great failures in Confederate campaigns in which he was a subordinate they were due, according Wyeth, to a failure to adopt his plans; was a blunder against his advice that the Confederates surrendered at Fort Donelson; if the Confederates had cut their way out there would have been no Grant and no great leader for the Umon cause thereafter. Had Forrest's advice been accepted at Chickamauga Wyeth thinks that Rosecrans's army would never have got away from Chattanooga, except as prisoners; the war would have been ended there and the Confederate States would now constitute the new Nation. If Hood had accepted Forrest's advice at Franklin, in November, Schofield would have been beaten, Thomas driven out of Nashville and the Confederacy saved. This constant praising of one man becomes wearisome a book of 650 pages is read. In his relations with his superior officers Forrest was rather inclined to insubordination than to loyal obedience. He had quarrels and scenes with them. He called Gen eral Bragg a liar and a coward to his face. The biography is a succession of quarrels Even his eulogist says: "Forrest acknowl edges no accountability to law, civil or mili-

Life of General Forrest.

tary, human or divine, when in his stormful moods." The blot upon General Forrest's reputa tion was the so-called massacre at Fort Pillow. Dr. Wyeth labors zealously to re-

hostile testimony and casting aspersions up-

the stigma, and if his denying all

on the committee on the conduct of the war can make a case he has made one. there are always those who will insist that the commander who spoke of the river "running red with blood" could have prevented the slaughter of prisoners to that extent. They were negro soldiers, and the which Forrest desired to teach was that such soldiers could not expect quar-Subsequently the enormity of the slaughter which shocked so many had its influence upon Forrest. Indiana soldiers had unpleasant experiences with Forrest. He it was that pursued Colonel Streight's command to surrender. In that sort of service he was reand effective. Colonel Streight had bad fortune from the day his expedition started. Half his mules were stampeded by the enemy's scouts. was the nearest a brilliant achievement. even in a small way, that Forrest ever per-General John Coburn fell a victim to the superior numbers of Van Dorn and Forrest when Rosecrans sent him with 2,800 men to go out in March, 1863, and see

bestows great praise upon General Coburn

for his fighting and efforts to extricate him-

what the enemy was up to.

high esteem of the courage and other soldierly qualities of Colonel Streight. Pub-

lished by Harper & Brothers, New York. No Treason in "The Legionaries." To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I read in the Journal a few weeks ago an attack on "The Legionaries, a Story of the Great Raid," written, it is said, by an Inperiences and how he has put his glowing diana judge. Your correspondent criticised Werner Company, Akron, O., contains over conquest on record in the delightful story of the book on the ground that it is treasona-I read the article to the end, and then The author professes to have given the repasser-by upon the great breadth of Penn- straightaway went and bought the book. I had no thought at first of answering An- formation contained in gusty spasms of dust. We had dined to- drew Jackson (for so the critic signed himwe had been talking of the great | self), but the story stays with me and the in household arts. In addition to the cookwith which this had been set forth by a | me so that I feel constrained to say just a a matter of history when I first looked out peeping in at morn"-and so I not calculated mind confused by this his seditious literature. to me that Andrew Jackson, in the ardor of his patrioticm, is unnecessarily alarmed about the loyalty of those of us who did not 'fight, bleed and die" in the war of secession. Our "unfailing patriotism" is in no danger of being Atkinsonized by any ro-mance, no matter how attractive the "lost generation has read the history that the passing generation made, the evidence is all the verdict rendered and the jury discharged. The case of the North vs. the South is closed, and the young men of tomeantime moved to Indiana, died just at the breaking out of the war, and the son mother, and to decide for himself where, in have taken cognizance of the Captain's ad-the great crisis, his duty lay. With him ventures will be thankful. R. F. Fenno & love for his native State proved greater | Co., New York. than love for the aggregate state-the Union. And so he gave his strength to the Confederate arms. Now, in reading this book you must bear in mind that it is this a history of eastern Tennessee from its first | his rebel glasses. And what do you expect settlement to the close of the civil war. to see, if not the Southern side idealized parcetly, in No Man's Land. The hero of The first settlement of the country was saider, in the foreground, painted with a Mercenary" is an English guardsman in the

> In the Hearts of His Countrymen. "Mr. Dooley In Peace and War" is followed by this second volume of inimitable Irish philosophy. The sketches, all of which have appeared in the newspapers, touch upon all sorts of current topics, from "expansion" and "trusts" to "church fairs" and "divided skirts." The volume also includes the Dreyfus articles. He has some remarks on the literature of the day, and says, inciwurruld is wrote by that frind iv young logan's, a man by th' name iv Roodyard lipling. I see his pomes in th' pa-aper, linnissy; an' they're all right, them pomes. Deever that done me a wurruld iv good.

story of the crucifixion as seen

parted His raiment among them." I would

advise Andrew Jackson to leave fiction

alone and train his guns on the Massachu-

setts "aunties," for that way treason lies.

Indianapolis, Oct. 28. HENRY CLAY.

dentally: "I think the finest pothry in the Ther' was wan about Scraggin' Danny Ther' was a la-ad I wanst knew, be th' name iv Deever, an' like as not ne was th' same man. He owed me money. ther' was wan that I see mintloned war news wanst in a while,-th' less forget, the more we raymimber. That was a hot come an' a good wan. What I like about Kipling is that his pomes is right off th' bat, like me con-ver-sations with you, me He's a minyit man, a r-ready pote sleeps like the dhriver tv thruck %. with his poetic pants in his boots beside his him r-ready to jump out an' slide down the pole th' minyit th' alarm sounds."
But it is not will to begin to quote from a ook where is so much wit and humor that it is not easy, to have off. These elements, together wit. delightful Irish dialect, make the book one to take up again and again. It has more than transient qualities. The author, Mr. F. P. Dunne, is one with

'Mr. Dooley" when he writes these papers.

Published by Small, Maynard & Co. Bos-The Fox-Woman. John Luther Long, whose short stories dealing with Japanese life have attracted attention in the magazines, h here a longer tale treating also of life in Japan, but not altogether of native characters. It is not entirely a pleasing tale, because it represents American residents of the land of cherry blossoms in a light far from flattering. The ability of the author to portray his scenes and characters vividly conveys the impression that it is fact rather than fiction which he is handling, and causes the reader to lament the wrongs his countrymen-and country women-do to confiding but subtle rather than simple-minded "heathen." One of the Americans is an artista man whose loving companion and wife s a Japanese girl so dainty and flower-like that the picture is one to remain in the The artist is an unattractive dwarf and unhappy until the girl's advent. Into the abode of peace come certain selfstyled "Christians"-a missionary man and wife, and their daughter-the "fox-woman. The mother meddles with the soul of the Japanese wife; the daughter, who makes no pretense of plety, for lack of something else to occupy her time meddles with the heart of the artist. Between them they detions of the natives and the insincerity of certain "evangelistic" work are skillfully set forth; there are some fine bits of character drawing, pathos and poetry are mingled, and altogether the book is a fine bit of literary art. It is handsomely printed. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadel-

Miss Carmichael's Conscience. This is a "study in fluctuations," by Baroless Von Hutten. Miss Carmichael, when the story opens, is twenty-five and a flirt of much experience, luring susceptible men on until their hearts are caught and then casting these treasures aside without remorse. At last the time comes when she herself falls in love, with much violence, after a two days' acquaintance with the charmer, and after four days she learns that the beloved one has a wife in a foreign land from whom he has long been separated, but from shom he cannot seek divorce because he is a Roman Catholic. Thereupon they separate, and she, suffering pangs for the like of which she has until now had no sympathy, suddenly develops a conscience and undertakes to undo some of her mischief. She reunites two lovers whom she had separated and in reasonable time marries an idmirer whom she had before tormented. To marry a man she does not love merely to "be good" and make up to him for his past misery on her account seems rather curious manifestation of conscience, but it s not well to be critical. The little story is told effectively and is worth reading if only for the manner in which the conversations are managed. The J. B. Lippincott Company, publishers.

The Powers at Play.

This is the rather odd title given to a volume of short stories by Professor Bliss Perry, though he leaves the "professor" off in authorship. The volume contains eight stories heretofore published separately in Scribner's Magazine. Most of them are studies of character in phase rather than n entirety, yet they have sufficient plot to develop the characters, too. They are gracefully written and have that peculiar quality so difficult to define which makes the short story acceptable. Professor Perry is the new editor of the Atlantic Monthly and if he proves as successful in editorial work as he is as a writer of short stories he will do well, for this volume is thoroughly readable. New York: Charles Scribner's

In Gulana Wilds.

On opening this book the reader will encounter a frontispiece half-tone picture of a | Published by Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chimuscular white man, apparently in a tropical forest, clad in a single short garment, being strangled by a dark-faced man from behind. The picture is suggestive of what follows. "In Guiana Wilds," by James Rodway, is a story of adventure, love and tragdy in the wilds of Guiana. A young Scotchman named Gordon goes to Guiana as a clerk, marries a half caste, gets into runs away into the wilderness, is dopted by a tribe of Indians, marries the chief's daughter and has a variety self and his command from the clutch of Van Dorn and Forrest. According to Dr. Wyeth Forrest did it all and Van Dorn, his commander, did nothing. It should be his commander, did nothing. It should be added that Forrest's biographer speaks in sents some interesting phases of social life.

evidently has personal experience of the Guiana forests and intimate knowledge of the weird customs of the Indians. The story is quite out of the ordinary and interesting in a way. Boston: L. C. Page

Mrs. Gillette's Cook Book. This formidable volume, issued by the the book on the ground that it is treasona- 1,600 recipes for cookery-the list covering. ble, "at least calculated to confuse in the apparently, every variety of food that goes minds of the rising generation the line of upon the civilized table and every form of demarkation between loyalty and treason." | preparation that culinary skill can devise. housekeeper, and certainly the sult of an experience of fifty years as a that must have come from long practice unfairness of the attack is borne in upon | ing recipes mentioned are toilet suggestions, menus, directions for dinner giving, hints on table etiquette, medical items, word or two in defense. I belong to the chapter on diet for invalids, one on chafingrising generation-at least the civil war was | dish cookery and a number of other things worth the housekeeper's knowledge. There is no end to the making of cook books, but the art of cooking is one that is constantly improving, so that the latest work on the subject is always in demand. This one

Honor of Thieves.

seems very complete.

Readers who have hitherto followed the fortunes of Cutcliffe Hyne's truculent. psalm-singing, murderous, verse-writing hero, Capt. Kettle, will find him in his eleis made, nor how daring and pic- ment in "Honor of Thieves," in which the turesque her important generals. The rising | Captain engages to carry out the wrecking of a vessel laden with gold and insured to the full value of the cargo. Murders, defalpiracy and other rascalities are cations. brought off with cheerful regularity all through the story. Blended with the skill day know, beyond all forgetting, what was of a practiced and vivid writer, the incidents treason and what is loyalty. But I must are such that the book is one of the kind the say just the one thing I set out to say. The reader sits up of nights to finish. It is story of "The Legionaries" is told by a to the credit of Mr. Hyne as an English au-Virginian, a sensitive, high-bred, visionary thor that the American characters who fig-Virginia gentleman. He was educated at ure in the story do not guess or reckon of-West Point, and finished his military train- tener than once every third sentence. A love ing in France. His father, who had in the story, pretty well handled, runs through the narrative, without adding to the interest, however. "Honor of Thieves" is announced came home to comfort and care for his as the first of a series-for which those who

A Modern Mercenary.

This story of diplomacy, intrigue and love young man who tells the story, that you are is laid in an imaginary small kingdom, the invited to view the great conflict through independent state of Maasau, located, apshortly prior to the revolutionary war, the loving brush in picturesque and heroic at- service of the ruler of the imaginary state. nipped in the bud by English influence, Piots and counterplots are woven attractive love story. The hero, who falls desperately in love with a pretty young woman, is placed in a dilemma which his loyalty as an Englishman against his allegiance to his immediate master, and wins his sweetheart after a period of storm and stress, which, though short, is exceedingly vigorous. The characters are numerous, and the story is skillfully framed and well told. The authors are K. and H. Pritchard, mother and son, who write un-der the names of E. and H. Heron, New York: Doubleday & McClure Cd.

The Yarn of a Bucko Mate.

Persons who read "On Many Seas," Herbert H. Hamilton, can testify that he can write a vivid tale of sailor life. "The Yarn of a Bucko Mate" is of that sort. It is a story of a man who runs away when a boy, and, after numerous rough experiences in a city, finally goes to sea. common sailor of victous habits on any of the old extinct packet ships of the western ocean he passes through various grades of service as a "packet rat" until he be "bucko mate" of the Osceoda, and known as a pugilist. His adventures at sea are rough and thrilling, involving free fights, shipwrecks, a murder or two and an experience in piracy. The hero survives all these, and finally settles down to live with his wife and child on shore. It is a vigorous story of adventure, and has an air of reaiism that carries the reader along with it, but he is left with the impression of having been in bad company. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Forward, March.

Kirk Munroe, a prolific writer of boys' stories and very popular with that class of readers, furnishes a new one. "Forward, March," is a story of the Spanish-American war. It relates the experience of Ridge Norris, a manly young Texan, who declines a first lieutenancy in a volunteer regiment to enlist as a private in Roosevelt's Rough Riders, whose military service he shares from beginning to end. It is, therefore, a conventional story of war times in Cuba, following historical lines in a general way. Colonel Wood, Lieutenant Colonel velt and other officers known to fame are introduced in the story, and the descriptions of battle scenes and military movements are very spirited. New York: Har-

The Boys of Marmiton Prairie. The three boys that give the name to this story, by Gertrude Smith, are Kansas boys born and bred. Their parents moved from Ohio to Marmiton prairie, in southwestern Kansas, when it was quite an uncountry and located on adjoining The boys were all born in the new Kansas homes and were very nearly same age. They were friends from the finning, and grew to be manly boys and successful men. This story relates their ports, experiences and adventures. Inciientally there are pleasant pictures of home

Boston: Little, Brown & Co. The Woodranger.

life on the frontier in the early days of Kansas. It is a wholesome book for boys.

This is a story for boys by G. Waldo Brown. A subtitle explains that it is "A story of the pioneers of the debatable which for many years long before the revoutionary war was in dispute onies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. A portion of this disputed territory was settled by some Protestant Scotch Irish immigrants and their troubles with their English neighbors furnish the basis of the story. It is laid in an interesting period and contains enough of stirrring adventure, Indian warfare and camp life to make it specially interesting for young readers. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

The Boys and Girls of Brantham. The title of this story by Evelyn Raymond is not misleading, for it is a juvenile story. Brantham is a military academy and the story turns on the events and experiences incident to admitting girls to the school. At first the boys were mutinous, but gradually their pre overcome and the experiment of admissing girls to the institution proved a success This, however, is not the chief featurethe story, which is otherwise bright and interesting as juvenile stories go. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

French Works.

William R. Jenkins, New York, who makes a specialty of books in foreign languages, has published two new works in French - "Contes de la Vie Rustique," stories of rustic life by different authors and "Madame Lambelle," by Gustave Toudouze. The latter is issued as Number 24 in the Choice Romance Series, and the s arranged with explanatory notes in English. Both will be found interesting to the student as well as the general reader of

Within the Hedge.

The poems of Miss Dickinson, or, to give her full name, Martha Gilbert Dickinson, have attracted a good deal of attention from appreciative readers as they have appeared in leading magazines. They are far above the average of magazine poetry in point of merit, and possess a living quality. In their collected form they make a volume of more than passing interest. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

Short Stories by Craddock.

"The Bushwhackers," "The Panther of Jolton's Ridge," "The Exploit of Chodah, the Chickasaw" are the titles of three short stories gathered into one volume by Charles Egbert Craddock. Like all the rest of this author's stories they deal with life and character in the Tennessee mountains,

A Prince of Georgia. This is the title given to a volume which

contains seven short stories by Julian Ralph, some, if not all, of which have appeared in the magazines, and all are entertaining, though Ralph's best talent does not lie in the direction of fiction. Harper &

Brothers, publishers.

November Magazines. The very latest portrait of Mr. W. D. Howells is given as a frontispiece to the November Critic. It was taken a few days before Mr. Howells started out on his lec-